

# SPORTS

## Yurchenko and Bilozherchev— CARRY OFF 'MOSCOW NEWS' GYMNASTICS PRIZES

(Continued from page 1)

Regrettably, the USSR dominated both the male and female all-around events. Bilozherchev was the top male all-arounder with 57.9 points, followed by Stepan Martinkiv (57.5) and Vladimir Artyukov (57.3). Yurchenko won the women's top award with 49.7 points (the highest total in the tournament's history). Allina Shishova came second with 48.55 and Olga Mostopanova third with 48.00 points.

Natalya Yurchenko won her second successive title. Of course, the participants displayed various degrees of history and were in varying shape.

The Korean People's Democratic Republic made a good showing, as Choi Sen Si came fourth in the women's all-around event while Yi Chae Hye came sixth in the men's Korea is

among the countries showing a vast improvement in technique. China failed to field her top gymnast, but nevertheless managed to provide a fairly good idea of the great advances she has made. There is no doubt that China now ranks with the world gymnastics giants, especially in men's gymnastics. For various reasons Japan made a poorer-than-normal showing, since it fielded aspiring gymnasts in need of experience. Romania held its own, the United States only entered female competitors who shared ninth position between them in the all-around event and competed in several finals. India, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, the GDR and several other nations featured quite a few budding promising entrants. This will be a busy season for gymnasts, what with the European and world championships, various international tournaments and, of course, the forth-



Natalya Yurchenko (USSR).

Dmitry Bilozherchev (USSR).

## WILL TRADITION BE CARRIED ON?

We, gymnasts have a saying—as you do at the "Moscow News" competition so you will continue through the season, noted Dmitry Bilozherchev. In 1981 Yuri Korolyov won this

competition and later the world championship.

After winning the competition last year I want to take the world cup several months later, said Natalya Yurchenko. Now I am priming for the Euro-

pean and world championships and I hope this tradition will continue.

Of the foreign female competitors I liked the Romanian, (2) and Chinese gymnasts most.

## VISITORS' HOPES JUSTIFIED

Gary Anderson, American women's team coach:

My charges Calore and Kaneshiro are very young and I am glad they have made the top ten. Regrettably our leaders, now priming for the USSR-USA encounter to be held this April in Los Angeles, failed to compete in Moscow. Incidentally, Kaneshiro will be competing for a place on the Olympic team.

Significantly, the Soviet Gymnastics Federation doesn't just look after its own interests, but helps popularize gymnastics worldwide. This competition is an indication of this as are the exhibition performances given by Soviet female gymnasts in our country, which gave a tre-

mendous boost to the sport's popularity.

Bela Oclavian, Romanian Olympic team coach:

It is now a sure guess that the Romanian, Soviet, GDR and Bulgarian female gymnasts will provide most competition at the European championship, and that China and the United States will have to be reckoned with at the world championship.

Lu Siangwu, head of the Chinese delegation:

Our sportsmen have made a fairly good showing, and we are gratified that Yang Youshan, the fourth top all-arounder, was the only foreign contender to win two individual gold awards. He prepared a one-arm three-circle handstand specially for the competition which was duly appreciated by the judges.

Lack of experience and great emotional strain did not allow our female gymnasts to display their skills to best advantage. Masuo Maryama, Japanese delegation head:

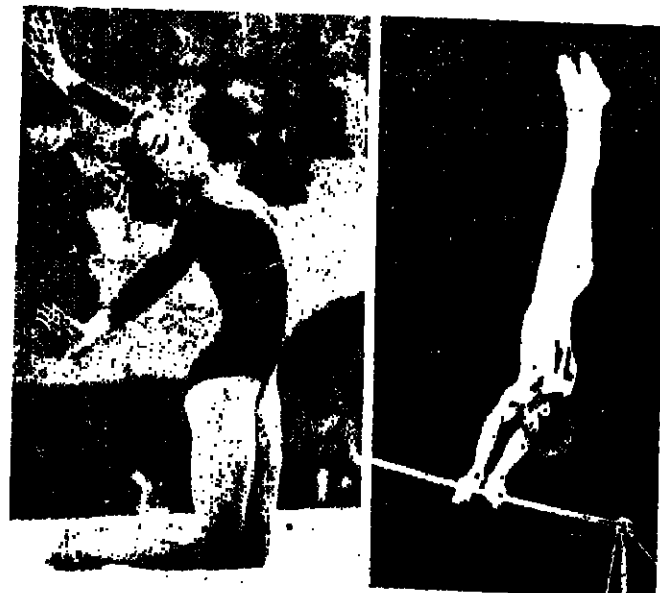
Your organization was good, especially in view of the record number of countries (16) which took part.

Only 14 or 15 nations actually compete for the Chuch Shimbun Cup and it just keeps our minds how you cope with all the problems.

Stefan Maketu, French competitor:

We saw many interesting innovations here—just look at Bilozherchev's use of movement and balanced swings on the pommel horse. This is a fine schooling for me as well as for most of the other participants.

Covering the competition were MNI special correspondents: Alexander BUTSEN, Yevgeny LANRANG, and Konstantin RAZIN. Photos by Boris KAUFMAN and Andrei KNYAZEV.



In the photos: Mary Lyon (Canada).



Yang Youshan on the bar (China).



D. D. Chodri (India) on the rings.

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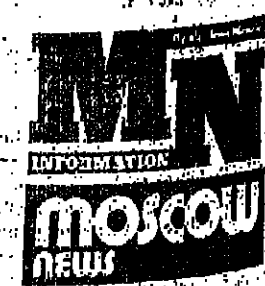
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## POLITBUREAU MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed and approved the results of the talks between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov and the head of the Nicaraguan delegation Daniel Ortega. During the ensuing discussion the Politbureau expressed the solidarity of the Soviet working people with Nicaragua's struggle against imperialist interference into the internal affairs of this independent state. Measures were planned for the further development of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations.

The Politbureau approved the results of the meetings convened by Andropov and Andrei Gromyko had with the UN Secretary-General J. Peres de Cuellar.

Nikolai Tikhonov, Politbureau Member and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, reported on the results of his visit to Yugoslavia and about his talks with the Libyan delegation, headed by Abdel S. Jeloud.

Next the Politbureau discussed measures for improving the technological level and the quality of machinery and equipment for agriculture as well as their better utilization, increased production and deliveries in 1983-90.

## Boris PONOMARYOV: We are against contemplating the stockpiling of nuclear bombs as a way to peace

"The Soviet philosophy of peace reposes on great ideals and values that have come down to us from the great humanists of the past and have been naturally assimilated by Marxism-Leninism. The Soviet policy of peace is a thoroughly realistic one."

This was stated by Boris PONOMARYOV, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who presented a report "Marx's Teachings are Guidelines for Action" at a celebration meeting in Moscow, devoted to the 105th anniversary of the birth and the centenary of the death of Karl Marx.

Boris Ponomaryov stressed, among other things: "The American administration is shouting from all roof-tops that the US military build-up is serving the cause of peace."

In actual fact, this betrays the ambition to break the military-strategic parity, secure military superiority over the USSR and rob it of an ability to deliver a retaliatory strike in the event of nuclear aggression.

This reckless course is based on bellicose, fanatical anti-communism. Hatred of socialism and blatant obscenity are the only explanation for the absurd allegations that the founders of Marxism-Leninism "dismiss morality" since they approach it from the class positions. On the contrary, it is exactly their class position which expresses the interests of the working people, of the vast majority of our planet's population, that enables the Communists to keep consistently upholding the common human moral values.

The vital interests of our Motherland and of the socialist community and the need to protect the gains of socialism force us to be well armed and to have a mighty defence.

But we have always been and will be against contemplating the stockpiling of nuclear bombs and missiles as a way to peace. No, it is only the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons and of the first-nuclear-strike doctrine, and the termination of the arms race that serve the cause of peace.

The ideas of universal peace and of preventing thermonuclear war was taking hold of the growing numbers of people. The anti-war and anti-missile movement has assumed a tremendous scale and an unprecedentedly offensive character. Dozens of millions of people have joined this movement in Western Europe, the United States, Canada and Japan. Today all of them are united by the common desire to uphold the main right of every nation and every individual—the right to live.

Ours is the time when the danger of world war and the forces capable of preventing it were growing alarmingly. The CPSU makes account of this in its foreign policy and in its ideological struggle waged in the international arena. It will continue to expose the designs of imperialism and its tactics and to show, in words and deeds, that the Soviet Union proceeds from the impermissibility of nuclear war. We are against a conflict of ideas to become confrontation between states. There is no, nor can there be a reasonable foundation for relations between states with different social systems but peaceful coexistence.



People in Nicaragua are ready to toll any incursions by the counter-revolutionaries backed and armed by the United States. Thousands of workers, peasants and students enlist in the Sandinista popular militia to fight the interventionists. Our photo shows one such militia unit.

Telephoto UPI TASS

## CRIMINAL PLOTTING AGAINST SYRIA MUST BE STOPPED

The Soviet government stressed this in a statement which, among other things, says that Israel is making undisguised military preparations for a predatory attack against Syria.

No one will ever believe that there is any threat to the security of Israel. It is Israel itself that has become a constant source of military danger in the Middle East, threatening the neighbouring Arab states with armed invasion.

The reason for the next attack being planned against Syria is that Syria is the main obstacle to implementation of Tel Aviv's predatory doctrine. It has been Tel Aviv's intention for a long time to break Syria and make her give up its position to the imperialist and Zionist plotting, and there are others wishing the same.

When the Israeli military crosses Arab soil with sword and fire, everyone knows that this sword was put into their hands by Washington. The strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv has cost the Arab peoples uncounted lives and severe sufferings.

Washington's unconditional support of Israel's claim is the cause of many problems: the defiant stubbornness with which Israel is trying to get its "reward" for its continuing aggression, their trying to make the Arabs put up with the con-

(Continued on page 2)

## Soviet Friendship Societies: following the Helsinki Accords

The fulfilment of the provisions of the Final Act signed at Helsinki is the main guiding line for our activities, Zinaida Kruglova, President of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies stressed at a press conference in Moscow.

The creation of an atmosphere of trust, the development of friendship and cooperation with foreign countries and the expansion of cultural ties, she noted leads to mutual understanding among nations and, consequently, serves the cause of peace.

The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of Friendship set up 25



years ago now incorporates 80 Soviet associations and societies of friendship which maintain links with more than nine thousand organizations and activists from 140 countries.

Participation in peace marches, the organization of bilateral and multilateral "round-table" discussions on different international issues, the exchange of exhibitions, of theatre companies and tourist groups, the collection of signatures under anti-war appeals, plus help to the developing countries in training national cadres—such are the main activities of our Union at the present time.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### Reagan's Initiative: 'a propaganda ploy'

It is in order to mislead the public that President Reagan has come out with his "new initiative" concerning medium-range nuclear weapons, writes PRAYDA's correspondent in New York, describing the "initiative" as a propaganda ploy. Compared with his previous "zero option", President Reagan has proposed nothing qualitatively new. The "zero option", which amounted to one-sided disarmament by the Soviet Union, was designed to stall the Geneva talks so as to make it possible for the Amer-

(Continued on page 3)

## Spring comes to Moscow

Photos by Andrei Knyazev





## CRIMINAL PLOTTING AGAINST SYRIA MUST BE STOPPED

(Continued from page 1)

sequence and trying to deny the Arab people of Palestine the possibility of realizing their legitimate national rights. Israel is establishing itself on the occupied Lebanese soil with American consent, expecting to hold Lebanon under its military heel in one way or another.

What's more, plans are being devised and implemented to set up a joint US-Israeli political and military domination of the entire Middle East. Others are

threatened with being hatched to the US-Israeli bandwagon.

Israel's criminal designs on Syria, which cannot leave any one indifferent, must be thwarted.

It's time Tol Aviv stopped playing with fire. The Soviet Union stresses yet again that the legitimate rights of all people in the Middle East can only be ensured through political efforts by all interested parties and through a just and comprehensive settlement, not by force of arms or war.

## LABOUR ELECTION MANIFESTO

London. Serious concern among the British public has been expressed in the draft election manifesto issued by the British Labour Party in view of the dangerous plans to deploy the new American medium-range nuclear missiles on British soil.

The document, which outlines the main trends in the proposed domestic and foreign politics, points out that if Labour comes into office, the party will seek an active dialogue with the Soviet Union. It also stresses the party's commitment to get Britain declared a nuclear-free zone, its refusal to allow the setting up of new nuclear bases,

and its intention of liquidating of existing bases. Immediate measures to freeze the manufacture, deployment, and testing of nuclear weapons, as well as an agreement on a universal and complete nuclear test ban are likewise promised.

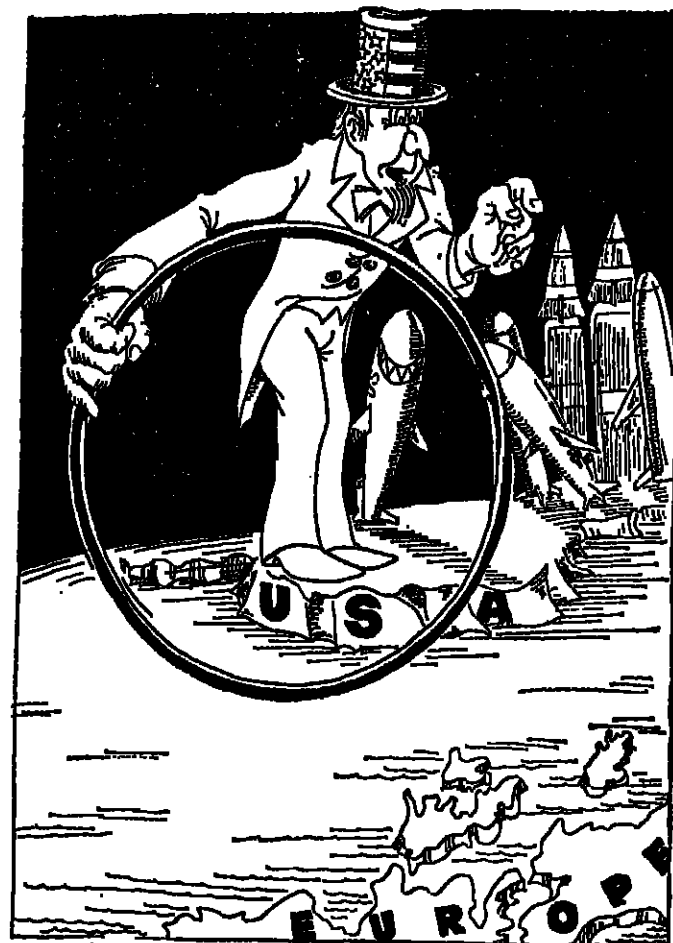
The manifesto commits the party to all-round support of the national liberation movements in the south of Africa and recognizes the right of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination and independent statehood. It rejects any cooperation with repressive fascist regimes in Latin America.

## AFGHAN CLERGY DENOUNCE WASHINGTON

Kabul. The supreme clergy council and the main department for Islamic religious affairs of Afghanistan have strongly denounced the criminal policy of the USA towards democratic Afghanistan.

Their Kabul statement stresses that the country's religious officials were indignant to learn of Washington's intention to bolster "aid" for the gangs of

Afghan counter-revolutionaries. We deem it the duty of our conscience, they stressed, to speak out against such a course, which is hostile to the interests of the Afghan people. The statement urges all Muslims in Afghanistan to rebuff Washington's designs and support the drive by the country's party and government to build a new society.



Tamer from Washington: with a little more training, this zero will help you land right in the middle of Europe.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalov

## Mozambique leaders discuss economic problems

Maputo. A meeting has been held here of the leading bodies of the People's Republic of Mozambique to discuss the fulfilment of the state plan for 1982, and to decide on the plan for 1983. The Minister for Planning Mario Machungo, who addressed the meeting, said that, on the whole, last year certain degree of stabilization in the economy had been achieved and that the construction of basic projects had been continued.

He noted, however, that economic targets outlined in the plan had not been fulfilled for various reasons. Among the latter he mentioned the drought which had struck areas populated by

four million people, or one-third of the country's population, as well as the adverse effect of the world crisis and the criminal activities of counter-revolutionary gangs.

Referring to basic points in the plan, Mario Machungo said that in 1983 it was intended to increase the GNP in agriculture by 7.5 per cent, and in industry by 7 per cent. The volume of cargo transportation is to go up by 6.5 per cent. In the social area, there will be an expansion in the secondary educational network, as well as improvements in the health system and in the provision of basic products to the population.

## Reagan's initiative: 'a propaganda play'

(Continued from page 1)

icans to deploy their missiles in Europe on the pretext that Moscow's stance was too tough. Under the new plan, the deployment will take place in stages. However, a single American missile aimed in Western Europe would amount to a disruption in the strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, and would violate the principle of equality of equal security. It is quite clear, therefore, that the American "intermediate" proposal will be of short-lived propaganda value. Once the facade is down, everything will be as it was, stresses the correspondent. The administration's attempt to force the Soviet Union to accept the idea of unlimited disarmament are as barren as Washington's efforts to go propaganda justification in its plans for a nuclear penetration of Europe via the help of a new initiative.

## Mass protests against Israeli occupation

Damascus. A powerful wave of indignation has swept Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Golan Heights. Many towns on the West Bank have witnessed mass demonstrations against the Israeli occupiers. Troops were moved in and opened fire at used tear gas grenades against the demonstrators. In the Khallil area a Palestine youth was killed, several people seriously injured and many others arrested.

The WFAA, Palestine's anti-curfew, the inhabitants of Nablus, Gaza, El Khallil and other major cities declared a general strike. Shops, schools and other public facilities are closed. Transport has been reduced to a minimum.

The Palestinian Arab League in the West Bank of the Jordan has issued a declaration signed at the end of the visit to the People's Republic of Congo of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The Palestinian women who suffer under the yoke of the Israeli invaders appeal to the public and all the women's organizations of the world to take urgent measures to defend them against Zionist terror, according to a press release circulated at the UN Headquarters by the UN Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

## SOUTH AFRICA: A CLAMP-DOWN ON DISSENT

London. Racist authorities in South Africa have introduced another step to suppress dissent. The official "Gazette" published by the South African government carries an injunction by the Minister of Police, Louis La Grange, banning the holding of all meetings, processions and conferences for one month from April 1 unless a special permission has been obtained from the authorities. An injunction is made for all meetings and even those for the local police.

In this way, the apartheid regime intends to make the waves of anti-apartheid discontent which is sweeping the whole of southern Africa. Last year, a number of important forums were held in the country, condemning the apartheid government policy and protesting against the racial discrimination and the exploitation of the black population.

The Soviet Union urges the United States to follow suit, and the same is demanded of Washington by many millions of peace advocates.



The People's Armed Forces of Mozambique have carried out a series of successful military operations to clear the province of Gaza of gangs belonging to the so-called Mozambique National Resistance Movement, seizing large quantities of small arms made in South Africa, as well as mortars, ammunition, anti-tank and anti-personnel mines made in NATO countries. During their hasty retreat, the gangsters failed to destroy codes or the pads with the radiograms they had transmitted to South Africa.

In the photo: the captured weapons being demonstrated to the population in Mozambique. Photo by Konstantin Sirzhitskiy (TASS)

## FACTS AND EVENTS

© The municipal council of Duisburg, a major industrial centre of the Ruhr region, has declared the city a non-nuclear area. The document adopted on the matter reads in part, as follows: No storage, deployment or transport of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons in Duisburg!

© Nigeria has extended diplomatic recognition to the PLO. An agreement has been reached between the PLO and this major African country on the establishment of diplomatic relations.

© The development of trade and economic cooperation between Kenya and the Soviet Union will promote diversified relations between the two countries to the benefit of our both peoples, said Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi.

© The Congolese people are highly appreciative of the USSR's efforts in the fight for peace, defense, disarmament and cooperation among all the states of the planet, says the joint declaration signed at the end of the visit to the People's Republic of Congo of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

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## JAPANESE ON NAKASONE'S POLICIES

Tokyo. The policies of Yasuhiro Nakasone's government are causing growing concern among the Japanese. According to a nationwide poll conducted by the "Yomiuri Shimbun", Japan's biggest newspaper, more than 65 per cent of the Japanese reject the military policy pursued by the Liberal Democratic Cabinet, and over half of the population are displeased with the Nakasone Cabinet. Characteristically, more than fifty per cent of those describing themselves as supporters of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party openly expressed their lack of confidence in present government policy.

## 'EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD'

Ankara. The "Hurriyet", a major Turkish newspaper, recently carried a big article titled "The Western Siberia — West Europe pipeline — the eighth wonder of the world". Despite Washington's efforts to disrupt this grand project, the Soviet people are persistently carrying on building it, the paper points out.

The scope of the technological organization of the construction work being completed under difficult geological and

climatic conditions astonishes visitors to the site.

The present rules of construction show that the USSR will get the quality pipeline into service on schedule to the benefit of West European countries, whose interests are disregarded by Washington. Washington's policy of disrupting the project using political and economic "sanctions" has failed. "The eighth wonder of the world" is becoming a reality, says the paper.

## Science and technology

## ON A SIGNAL

## FROM A SATELLITE

Protection from earthquakes of passenger trains on Japanese rapid railway lines is a serious problem for the country, where earth tremors are well nigh an everyday occurrence. The Japanese think they can solve this problem through the use of a new communications satellite, Sacura-2A. A project, designed by the state-owned railways, provides for the transmission to the satellite of danger signals from the ground-based seismic stations. In its turn, the Sacura will transmit special signals onto electronic devices all along the Sankansen railway line and on those tracks where the earthquake may threaten the trains.

which travel at speeds above 200 km/h. A danger signal will automatically cut off the electricity, which will activate emergency brakes.

## OF INTEREST

## Less than a penny for your thoughts

Finland's mint has put out its first batch of 10-penni coins. The new coin is made out of aluminum and weighs three times less than the old one. This is the main reason that necessitated the release of the new coin. The old one cost 150 million penni. The new coin costs 3.4 per cent of a penny to produce.

## Ear more precise than an electronic instrument

The well-known Lloyd's company of London recently concluded a very unusual insurance contract. Apart from the stipulated insurance policy, worth half a million Deutsche marks, the thing insured is not less than a human ear. This policy was drawn up for Hans

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## IMPERATIVE FOR OUR TIME

The various peoples of the world are becoming increasingly determined to take the matter of maintaining peace into their own hands, writes PRAVDA in an editorial. A worldwide referendum against the arms race is, in fact, being held. Millions of people, having realized the depths of the abyss into which imperialism's adventurous circles are pushing mankind, are joining the anti-war, antimissile movement in increasing numbers. It has crossed social, age, professional and other barriers. Sections and groups which earlier on preferred to stay aloof, including church workers, businessmen, philantropists and army men, are now joining the movement. The anti-war, anti-missile movement, the newspaper says, has already become an essential factor in world politics. Tomorrow, it should become even more massive and vigorous. A firm and lasting peace is the first and most essential need of mankind. All honest and fair people on our planet are rising up in protest against the dangerous actions of the imperialist warmongers.

It is the task of our time, and especially of the current year 1983 to reinforce the barriers erected against the enemies of peace, the newspaper stresses in conclusion.

## APOLOGISTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Dissemination of deliberately false information is not an end in itself, but a means used to advance certain political theories and patterns. There is a close relationship between "black propaganda" and the political and strategic goals and tasks which some brain trusts in the West set themselves, writes IZVESTIA's observer V. Muravev.

Early this March, Ch. Wick, director of the US Information Agency, who has reported considerable increases in government allocations to his agency for 1984, declared that the United States must take over the initiative in what he described as the fierce contest of ideas in the modern world.

How does one react to this statement? The ideological struggle is an inevitable process in a situation when there are two different social systems. However, the struggle in this area has nothing in common with the psychological warfare which is urged by the USA chief in implementation of the directives he has received from above. This course forms part of the overall politics adopted by the present American administration so as to aggravate to the extreme confrontation between states with different social systems.

Just as this country has a proper counter-balance in the military sphere with which to counteract any militaristic concepts or actions, so, in the sphere of ideas and policies, we are also able to counter any encroachments on the spiritual values of humanism, social justice and peace which are close to the hearts of people.

## PROPS FOR DICTATORSHIPS

Present-day Latin American dictators are placed in power by monopolies, primarily American monopolies, stresses Viktor Volsky, director of the Institute of Latin America of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in KOMMUNISTSKAYA PRAVDA.

There is not a single dictatorship on the continent which is not buttressed by American bayonets. The "generals-sound-bells" and "info presidents" moulded by American imperialism are needed by the latter to ensure USA monopolies unobstructed access to the continent's natural riches.

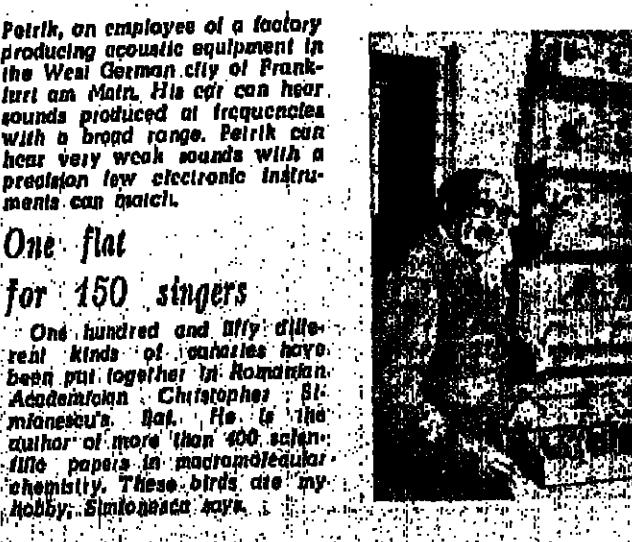
On the effects of the Malvinas crisis for United States-Latin American relations, V. Volsky stresses that America will most probably be able to patch up the ill, being the chief creditor for most Latin American nations, whose foreign debt has already topped 300,000,000 million dollars. It is the debt noose that makes local states show more tolerance for the policy of blackmail and dikai practised by the United States, the author points out.

But the danger to any edifice, as is well known, comes from cracks affecting the foundation, and in this respect the effects of the Malvinas crisis will still be acutely felt. The British-Argentine conflict undermined the entire inter-American system which Washington took as much pains to create after World War II, V. Volsky notes in conclusion.

## NO PEACE IN REC

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes that in the current world economic crisis REC members have begun to violate Community rules. Aid is provided to national industrialists by introducing various restrictions on trade with their partners. Examples of such restrictions are the "wine wars" between Italy and France and the "standards of beer purity" established by the FRG, due to which French brewers from Alsace are practically denied the possibility of exporting their product. The protectionism virus penetrates everywhere, especially in low growth periods when increasingly strident demands are made to protect national industries.

The constantly growing external tensions complicate still more internal activities within the Community.



## VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHERPOROV

## AMERICAN THREAT TO PEACE: NEW STAGE

It is no surprise to my mind, that R. Reagan's "defence" concept has resulted in no applause either from America itself or from the other Western nations. On the contrary, this new move by the American president has been dubbed as "horrible", "strategically menacing" and "senseless". By describing his concept as defensive, Reagan ostensibly expected a totally different reaction hoping to "ally" the fears of critics of his foreign policy. Instead the conflict between the US administration and the anti-war movement has been given a fresh impetus.

How could it be otherwise? The new American military plans appear to follow the same ideas and "concepts" which have already resulted in severe broadsides against the United States — Reagan and his men have already informed the world of their reliance on the first nuclear strike, that they in-

tend to wage "limited" nuclear warfare on someone else's territory and are out to "win and survive" in a global nuclear conflict.

Washington's current statements are in the same vein. American anti-missile defence is being built up with the single goal of wiping out the corresponding strategic means of the other side, depriving it of the ability to counteract. The American "defence" system is thus designed to back up the potential of the first nuclear strike against the USSR and to disarm the Russians in the face of the American threat, hence its aggressive nature.

There is logic to the fact that the predominant response to the above "defence" concept acknowledges that it will boost the arms race, taking it into space, and provoke nuclear competition. Genuine people see this race as perilous and inadvisable; as for the Amer-



ican leaders, they reiterate they cannot conceive of a world free of nuclear weapons. Advancing the Reagan concept, US Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger stressed he would have no objection whatever to the Soviet Union's possession of a similar defence system. Such a Russian reply, he charged, would result in the balance of power solely needed by the two powers. But in point of fact there is nothing Washington wishes for less, otherwise it would not be seeking to disrupt the existing balance of power and the SALT-2 treaty, containing the nuclear arms race, would long have taken effect.

In assessing Washington's new nuclear projects the world public notes that their implementation would erode the very foundation of the United States. USSR arms control talks — a most timely and justified warning, Moscow believes that strategic

offensive and defensive weapons are inseparably linked.

At one time the United States shared this view. In 1972 the two countries simultaneously concluded an agreement on reducing anti-ballistic missile systems and the first agreement on limiting offensive strategic arms. Nothing but mutual restraint in the area of anti-missile defence, the two sides acknowledged, then, would facilitate progress in limiting and reducing offensive weapons, i.e., checking and reversing the strategic arms race in general; now the United States is out to break this interrelationship.

The Reagan position is hard to defend even for those who have no intention of breaching "Atlantic solidarity" principles. Even though the president's speech was chiefly directed at the Soviet Union, Yuri Andropov emphasized, it still affects the interests of all states and peoples. One should realize that today the American leaders are trying to turn the European countries into their nuclear hostages. Washington's actions imperil the whole world and this is why people everywhere should work towards one and the same goal — that of ridding off nuclear disaster.

The Soviet Union urges the United States to follow suit, and the same is demanded of Washington by many millions of peace advocates.



## Round the Soviet Union

● THE CENTRAL PART OF THE TOWN, DZHAMBUL, IN SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN, HAS BEEN PUT UNDER PROTECTION. The trade route from China to Central Asia and the Middle East passed through it in ancient times. Archaeologists continue finding ancient medical instruments, ceramics, and jewelry on the site of the medieval settlement.

● A NEW SHIP HAS BEEN LAUNCHED IN THE FAR EASTERN PORT OF NAKHODKA. It has been named after the worker Grigory Podshivalov who worked for several decades there. Many ships, streets, and enterprises in the USSR have been named after workers who became famous through their work.

● AN EXCURSION NAMED "NOVGOROD BIRCH BARK LETTERS" HAS BEEN ARRANGED BY THE NOVGOROD HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM RESERVE. These unique letters, testifying to the wide use of writing in medieval Rus, tell tourists about the everyday life, economy and culture of the Novgorod republic.

● RESEARCHERS HAVE CONCLUDED THE EXAMINATION OF SOME FAR EASTERN SEA SHELVES WITH THE HELP OF THE CONTROLLED UNDERWATER BOAT "TINRO-2". They obtained data for evaluating the biological resources of the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Bering Sea. Hydrobiological, hydrophysical, chemical, and hydrologic research has allowed more precise data on the seabed population and provided a more wholesome picture of fish distribution.

● 150,000 NEW JOBS WILL BE PROVIDED IN THIS COUNTRY'S CONSTRUCTION SITES. A considerable share of them has been saved for young people finishing secondary and vocational training schools. The USSR's need for builders is constantly growing due to expanding industrial and housing construction. Unemployment has been unknown in this country for over 50 years.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## 143 TRADING PARTNERS

The Soviet Union trades with 143 nations and has pertinent intergovernmental agreements with 116 of them, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. Over the past seven years Soviet foreign trade has more than doubled—from 50,700 million rubles in 1975 to 110,600 million last year.

At present the USSR trades with 101 developing countries, and has pertinent agreements with 79 of them. Last year Jamaica and Grenada were added to the lengthy list of nations with which we have long-term relations.

Soviet-Indian economic cooperation, the paper points out, is steadily gaining momentum. Over the past seven years trade with India shot up nearly tenfold to reach 2,514,000,000 rubles, thus making India the Soviet Union's principal trading partner in the development world. At the same time the Soviet Union is India's largest trading partner, paper points out.

## FUTURE OF UNIQUE LAKE

Some Soviet scientists are thinking of diverting some rivers into the high-altitude Lake Issyk-Kul in the Central Asian Republic of Kirgizia, writes the YOKRUG SVETA magazine. The lake is gradually getting shallower, and though it contains 300 million cu m of very pure and curative water, the problem calls for a radical solution, since a vast resort zone is planned to be built there.

Such a zone would necessarily require well-developed transportation, industry, and utilities, which might not detract from nature but rather add to it. This is a monumental task, but it has to be tackled

## An atomic power station for the Non-Black Soil Area

The Smolensk atomic power station is one of the largest projects of the Soviet power industry under construction in the fifth five-year plan period. (The photo shows the station's control panel) Its first one-million-kilowatt power unit was recently commissioned.

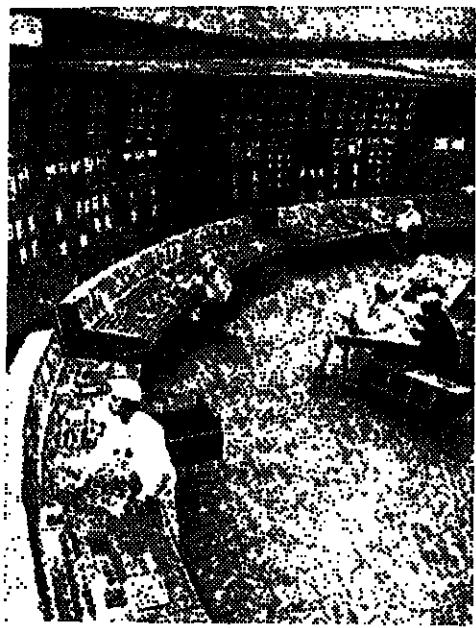
The station is being built in the Smolensk Region, not far from the ancient town Roslavl (European USSR). It will allow the development of the productive forces in the Non-Black Soil Area, tremendously important for this country, to be stepped up considerably.

This is a really large-scale affair with over 10,000 workers and hundreds of various enterprises supplying the project. The specially made reservoir on the Dnieper River holds 250 million cubic metres of water. When completed, the station's capacity will be 7 million kilowatts.

The Soviet Union is the pioneer in the usage of the atomic power for peaceful purposes. It was the USSR that commissioned the world's first power station fueled by atomic energy in 1954. Now the station looks like a dwarf by comparison to other stations sprawling or under construction in this country. During the five years between 1961 and 1965 alone, the Soviet Union will put into operation atomic power stations totalling 24 to 25 million kilowatts.

The whole Soviet experience of operation of nuclear power stations since 1954 indicates that they are reliable and safe. Throughout all these years, there has not been a single failure at any of the Soviet nuclear stations that would have imperiled people's life or health.

The cause of the safety of the Soviet nuclear power stations lies both in the carefully considered projects and in the high quality of equipment, its assembly as well as effective systems



means of protection designed by Soviet specialists.

Having ensured absolute, reliable control in the observance of all demands to ensure safety in nuclear power stations, the Soviet Union is speedily developing its nuclear power engineering. In the opinion of Soviet experts, atomic energy will make it possible, in time, to exclude oil and gas.

## MAJOR PORT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Yuzhny is the name of a new seaport on the Black Sea coast which is already operating, though it is still being built and designed. It was allotted 570 hectares of convenient harbour plus 1,400 hectares of land on the edge of the sea. This will be used for a port-cum-factory for handling and processing chemicals. The port is the terminal point of a major ammonia pipeline.

Yuzhny is one of the biggest construction sites in the country in the 1981-85 period. Its operations will be highly specialized. Much of its territory will accommodate complexes designed to process agricultural goods in particular fertilizer or grain. There will be a special

facility for handling ores and coals, container terminals and an area for oil tankers.

Yuzhny is to become the deepest seaport on the Black Sea, and will receive ships up to 200 thousand tonnes dead. Its 46 quays will handle 80 million tonnes of cargo a year. Its facilities will stretch along 12 kilometres of shoreline. The port's equipment includes a closed-circuit TV system, and a powerful computer control system. Its Rudnyaya railway station and numerous motor roads will make it a smoothly run facility, far surpassing all similar ports currently in operation.

## FORESTS FOR THE FUTURE

A selection and genetic pool, which will serve as a foundation for effective forest restoration, has been set up by specialists from the city of Novgorod in north-western Soviet Union.

Their work has begun with a search for high-quality pines

and fir, or the so-called "plus" trees. Nearly 250 of them were found in the region. Today, over a territory of six hectares, cuttings from the plus-trees are grafted on common trees, which thus acquire the best qualities donated by the forest "elite".

As to the so-called "minus" trees, they are being cut down.

The ash trees extracted from the refuse are being willingly used by wheat growers for soil desalination. Specialists estimate that its use in the national economy will increase many fold in the near future.

## REACHING CASPIAN RICHES

Caspian Sea oilmen move 43 km farther from the shore. The first successful exploratory well was recently drilled through 140 metres of water. The drilling was done from a semi-submersible drilling rig. This resulted in a commercial oil inflow from a depth of 2,800 metres, beginning a qualitatively new stage in the development of deep-sea deposits.

The floating drilling rig has allowed the range of oil and gas extraction from the seabed to be considerably expanded, extending production to vast stretches of the Caspian Sea which were considered inaccessible. Shelf-2, for example, is operating over 137 miles water. The maximum sea depth for drilling from new platforms is 200 metres.

## DURABLE SLABS FOR SIBERIAN ROADS

Extra-strength slabs designed for Siberian roads by Ekaterinburg scientists stand up well to severe frosts. Nor are they easily worn out by heavy loads. A batch of the new slabs has been sent to Siberia to complete construction of a section of the road on the bank of the Pina River leading to one of the West Siberian oil fields.

Successfully tested last winter, the secret of the slabs' extra strength lies in its porous structure, allowing the road surface to contract and expand without being affected by sharp changes in temperature. It also resists the pressure of heavy trucks. For the porous slabs to withstand such loads, the concrete of which they are made has to be one and a half to twice normal strength. Such are the properties of the construction material which has been designed on the basis of shale ash and slag burning cheap Ekaterinburg slabs.

The shale ash concrete also has other uses. Festive-looking facades for houses in Ekaterinburg are made of shale-ash Portland cement. The new TV tower and the chimney of the Ekaterinburg power station, the two latest structures in the Ekaterinburg capital are made of this material. The ashes extracted from its refuse are being willingly used by wheat growers for soil desalination. Specialists estimate that its use in the national economy will increase many fold in the near future.

## Places to visit

## KHIVA: ARABIAN NIGHTS CITY



They used to say in the East, "I would give two sacks of gold to see Khiva with only one eye". Now, this dream is merely a matter of buying a tour of Central Asia which will enable you to become acquainted with all the astonishing sights of the city.



The gray monolith of Ishan Qalsah, the oldest part of Khiva, is surrounded by fortress walls. Part of the fortress palace is preserved complete with reception hall and summer mosque decorated with bright, un fading tiles. Of especial interest is the mosque with its numerous wooden columns carved by Uzbek and Tajik masters. Even the modest houses of ordinary people are built with great artistic taste and talent. Their doors are decorated with intricate carving. Each of the latter is worthy of a place in a museum. Of especial interest to tourists visiting Khiva are the Seyid Alauddin Mausoleum, a rare monument dating back to the times of the Mongolian rule, the Pahlavan-Ashmoud Mausoleum, the Kaitaminor Minaret, and, finally, the Stone Yard palace complex with its innumerable rooms all in an excellent state of preservation.

## OF INTEREST

## Four horns for a goat

A four-horned goat is strolling in the yard of the forestry station run by Gadiyattullin of the Bashkir state reserve.

Commenting on this freak of nature, biologists say that any organism is bestowed with a code of hereditary information recorded in its genes. When an error finds its way into the code, we have curiosities like a four-horned goat.

However, what is more surprising, there are three more animals like this kept at the same station.

## Exploration voyage by the Soviet ships

Soviet oceanographic exploration vessels, "Admiral Vladimirsky" and "Faddei Bellingshausen", have completed their Antarctic exploration.

The expedition is dedicated to the memory of the first explorers of the sixth continent, the crews of the ships "The Vostok" and "The Mirny". A number of memorial approaches has been carried out to the points from which Bellingshausen and Lazarev first sighted Antarctica.

The ships lay to abeam the island which the discoverers of Antarctica had named after the founder of the Russian Regular Navy, Peter I. The expedition's landing was hindered by pack ice, and a helicopter was used to take ashore a group of scientists who left memorial marks there with a capsule containing a text saying that the Soviet seamen dearly cherish the memories of their predecessors.

## Science and technology

## LIFE SAVING POISONS FROM SEABED

Man simply cannot do without the sea. In our country alone over 400 types of marine organisms are put to good use. Soon several new sea animals will be added to this list, though previously, they were thought to be of no use to man.

However, substances contained in the starfish, jellyfish, molluscs and some other poisonous animals provide the basis for many drugs. Interestingly, the toxins which prevent an animal from being used for food turn out to be most effective for medical purposes. For example, Soviet drugs effective against atherosclerosis and ischaemic disease have many advantages over similar foreign medicines, though the former were developed on the basis of plant starfish and certain other poisonous species of marine fauna.

## WARDROBE FOR PETROCHEMICAL SPECIALISTS

Clothes to be worn by operators in the petrochemical industries have been designed by scientists from the Leningrad Institute of Textile and Light Industries. The clothes combine modern appearance and comfortable cut with reliable protection from mechanical damage and from harmful liquids.

Millions of tonnes are spent on individual means of protection, says V. Romanov who is in charge of the Institute's department that designs clothes and technologies for their manufacture. Many of the samples of these clothes do not guarantee complete safety and they wear out very soon. Our costumes are made of wool mixed with jaxan and saturated with a special protective composition and are free of those drawbacks.

## METAL 'PIE'

Scientists at the Riga Polytechnic Institute have developed a material made of alternating metal and polymer layers.

The parts joined without the use of glue: a hot metal sheet is baked with polyethylene while passing through a set of rollers. Researchers make up to 20 such layers using this installation, ending up with a composite material using steel, aluminium, copper or titanium as a base. It is sound and heat proof, dampens vibration and is corrosion-resistant.

## VIEWPOINT

## THE SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Andrei TROFIMUK, First Deputy Chairman of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

The "Siberia" programme prepared by the economists of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has been in operation since the end of 1970s.

It is sometimes called a superprogramme, and this name is quite justified, in my opinion. There is no other programme in this country comparable to it in scale. Besides the 30 research bodies attached to the Siberian Department, another 350 research, design and higher educational establishments are involved in its realization. "Siberia" incorporates 46 composite target programmes dealing with mineral resources development, the use and preservation of biological resources, the establishment and development of large territorial production complexes, etc.

Q: How does "Siberia" differ from the other research and technological programmes being implemented in this country?

A: There are five guiding principles for our programme. First, concentration on regional problems which have all-Union importance. This principle is fundamental to the programme. Second, emphasis on all-Union programmes, sub-programmes and tasks are clearly defined and mutually coordinated. Third, the overall composite nature of the "Siberia" programme and a composite solution to each regional problem in all its various aspects — technical, economic, social, etc. Fourth, utilization of the best scientific and technological forces of a region in solving a particular task. Fifth, the constant introduction of scientific and technological achievements into industry. Only the above five principles combined will produce the required effect.

Q: Which particular development problems in Siberia have already been, or are now being, solved?

A: We have obtained substantial results in improvements to coal-mining technology and a waste-free system has been suggested for processing Kansk-Achinsk coal for energy and chemical products. Unique potassium-rich deposits have been discovered by our geologists in the Irkutsk Region. Combined research has been done on the problems of the Norilsk integrated works... I could cite more examples. Geologists and geophysicists are exerting great efforts in their attempts to raise the efficiency of prospecting for new oil and gas deposits in Western and Eastern Siberia and to improve production methods.

In conclusion I would like to stress that the "Siberia" programme facilitates a rational use of natural resources, without any detriment, or of minimal damage, to the environment. We want to build on a potentially not a devastated waste of lifeless reservoir and woodlands, but on well-developed land of clean water lakes and the great sea of the Bering, of which industry should be an integral part.

## A RARE COLLECTION

The studio of Irkutsk artist Vladimir Tetenskiy (photo) is a museum of sorts, featuring over 200 bells — from towers, churches and ships of every size. Each of them has a distinct voice, age and designation. Our ancestors used to ring and go to bed, prepared for festivities and even called dogs to the chiming of bells. While for us, these bells are but historical and cultural relics. Occasionally visitors ask the artist to arrange unusual concerts where the melodious chim-



ing blends into a beautiful symphony.

At present the Soviet Union has nearly 1,500 public museums, not including galleries. In addition there is a host of private collections, like Tetenskiy's, whose owners are always pleased to show them to visitors.

Not infrequently museums play host to the more interesting private collections. In shooting films, studios find there are things unavailable elsewhere.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## TRIUMPH OF REALISM

"A Triumph of Realism" was held one Indian scholar described the one-man show by Soviet sculptor, Igor Vasilyev, held recently at the House of Soviet Science, Culture and the Arts, in Delhi.

The exhibition, dedicated to Soviet-Indian friendship was the first show of Soviet sculpture in India. The 29 items on view, sculpted out of wood attracted wide attention among members of the Indian public. Busts of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rabindranath Tagore and Svyatoslav Rerich were the soon side by side with the following poetic compositions: "Meditation", "On the Roads of India", "The Snake Chariot"

and "Lotus". There were also sculptural portraits of leading members of the Soviet arts, profoundly lyrical studies, for instance, of ballerina Maya Plisetskaya and Nadezhda Pavlova as well as of Zita Era, a soloist with the Latvian ballet company, and the artist's compatriot.

Igor Vasilyev was invited to India Gandhi's residence where he presented the Indian prime minister with a sculptural portrait of Nehru, one of the founders of the non-alignment movement. Mrs. Gandhi warmly greeted the Soviet sculptor and sincerely thanked him for his present which, she said, would be put on show in one of India's museums.

## Moscow-Helsinki: arts relay

An exhibition of works by Finnish artists has opened at the Central Artists Club in Moscow as part of the Days of Helsinki in this country.

On display are over 400 paintings, pieces of sculpture and drawings dating from 1900-60. They are drawn from the Ateneum Museum in Helsinki, and other collections.

The present exhibition is one of a series dedicated to Finnish art. Some time ago, a collection of 19th-century Finnish masters was exhibited at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and at Puskin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow. In turn,

this country mounted a number of exhibitions under the common title, "The Russian Arts From Ancient Times to Our Days" which were shown in Finland. Particular popular was an exhibition of paintings by A. Plekhanov, S. Gerasimov, I. Chernusov, Ye. Mdservenko and other Soviet artists.

There are further treats in store for art lovers in both countries. It is planned to mount an exhibition of items made by Russian gunsmiths and of Soviet medals in Finland, and an exhibition, "Repin From the Collections of Finnish Museums" is to be shown in Moscow and Leningrad.



Heikki Kontinen. "Silver Wedding".



Marit Rantila. "Self-Portrait".

## Krushelnitskaya: the whole world knew her

"Four male singers held sway over the stages of opera-houses the world over during the first decades of the 20th century—Battistini, Enrico Caruso, Tito Rufo and Chaliapin. Only one female singer managed to equal their achievements—this was Solomeya Krushelnitskaya."

Thus begins a new feature film made by the Kiev Dovzhenko Film Studios called "The Return of Madame Butterfly". It is devoted to the life of the Ukrainian singer.

"When she was twenty, Solomeya Krushelnitskaya made her first appearance at the Lvov Opera. Then she went to Milan to perfect her technique. One year later she was already singing at leading Italian theatres and earned for herself the following names: "The Unforgettable Alda", "The World's Only Goconda" and "The Ideal Brindido". Krushelnitskaya came into her own with her performance as Cio-Cio-San in Puccini's

"Madame Butterfly". The admiring composer presented the singer with his photo inscribed: "To the greatest and most charming Cio-Cio-San". After her Italian triumph the doors of all opera-houses in Europe and America were opened to Krushelnitskaya. In 1908 she returned to her native country crowned with laurels and world famous. She became a professor at the Lvov Conservatoire.

"The Return of Madame Butterfly" is a film made up of recollections. It is as if the actress looks back at her past. We hear once again her voice which used to capture audiences by its transparent clarity and dramatic force. Krushelnitskaya's roles are sung by Gella Teplova, a leading Kiev soloist, and winner of the 4th International Contest for the best Cio-Cio-San held in Tokyo. The actress playing the part of the singer, is Yelena Salomova, from Leningrad.

## PROFILES

## VLADIMIR GRAMMATIKOV

There is something special at the Gorky Children's and Youth Film Studios besides the usual hullabaloo and confusion which are typical of any studio. Crowds of children run about here in the corridors and pavilions. But not even the most seasoned old-timers can recall anything similar to what happened here several years ago when the "The Whiskered Nurse" was filmed. The studios were literally invaded by noisy, naughty, and virtually unruly kindergarteners who also never stopped singing various melodies. Thirty extremely rough and loud "wicked little men" (as they were called in the picture) had to be chosen for the musical children's comedy.



The only person who felt quite at ease in this inferno was beginning producer Vladimir Grammatikov. The film's little stick to him very soon became "a nurse" by necessity and he had whiskers all of his own. There were few people who believed that anything at all would be made out of this merry chaos and noise. But they made it, and it was some film! It was a brilliant start for him, showing the movie world it has been joined by a man who is gifted, has a wonderful sense of humour, and loves music. It is hardly surprising, then, that his three following films were musical comedies.

The first one, "A Dog Was Strolling on the Piano", is a story of amateur singers and dancers from the country. It earned Grammatikov the chief prize at the 11th International Festival of Children's films in Moscow and the best

comedy prize at the all-Union film festival. The next one, "Hands Up!", was a merry musical parody of spy film, and was meant for children. The third one, "Everything the Wrong Way", humorously showed a couple of high school students who thought that in their love they were capable of avoiding all the mistakes that older folks usually make.

It became clear by that time that the producer's manner is stable and consists of impromptu elements easy and captivating, as well as naughty, profane inventions, and good humour.

Grammatikov's artistry doesn't come from nowhere. A person naturally gifted in a number of ways, before becoming a producer, he had the time to use and polish his skill in various other performing arts. He was an enthusiastic mime at a youth theatre which continued

the traditions of the Russian market place performance. He acted in a number of films. He was a dance director for some drama performances including some in Sergei Obraztsov's Puppet Theatre.

All these various experiences and skills proved to be quite handy for the producer when he started to film the rock opera based on the sensational production "The Star and Death of Joaquin Murietta" at the Moscow Lenin Komosol Theatre. Grammatikov's skill bore wonderful fruits when applied to the wonderful script, using the drama cantata of Pablo Neruda and the talented music of the young composer, Alexei Rybnikov. The new film makes a vivid impression. You can see it for yourselves very soon.

"The Star and Death of Joaquin Murietta", the first Soviet filmed rock-opera.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

## GEORGIAN THEATRE OFF TO ENGLAND

This May the Tbilisi Theatre of Film Actors is preparing to take its two best productions — "Don Juan" by Moliere and

"Bakula's Hogs", a classic of Georgian literature by D. Kiklashvili—to England. This is the first time the company has been abroad. In the repertoire of the

theatre, which was founded five years ago, are plays by Presn, Lorca, Sukhovo-Kobylin as well as by national Georgian dramatists.

## Musical family

The Opera and Ballet Theatre in Vilnius, the capital of the Lithuanian Republic, has staged the opera "Sea Bird" by J. Juzepaitis. The artistic directors are Eliegius Domarkas and his two brothers.

The Domarkas family are always in the city's playbills. Juzepaitis, the eldest of the three brothers, is the chief artistic director of the Lithuanian Philharmonic Society. The middle brother, Stasys, is the artistic director of the Musical Theatre in Kaunas. The youngest, Eliegius, is the artistic director of the Opera and Ballet Theatre in Vilnius.

They inherited their love of music from their father. He was a farmer who lived in the village of Varkalai and sang in the local church choir. His sons were supposed to do the same, eventually. With the restoration of the Soviet power, in Lithuania, the gifted boys found themselves with broader opportunities in the world of art.

Juzepaitis has conducted many performances in the leading concert halls of Moscow and Leningrad. He has also toured three continents. The other two brothers have staged more than 100 operas and operettas in Lithuania.

## WHAT'S ON!

April 2-4

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 2, 3 (mat) — Karetnikov, "Magic Jacket" (Moscow Classical Ballet performance). 4 — A Variety Concert. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 3 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride".

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 2 — Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera). 3 (mat) — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); 3 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 2 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta). 3 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet); 3 (eve) — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (opera). 4 — Balasanyan, "Shakuntala" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 2, 3 — Concerts. 4 — Zhebrink, "Penelope".

### FILMS

The Man Who Closed His City (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). About the investigation of a fire that broke out in a high-rise hotel through the fault of the builders. Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Moscow State Cinema), "Molodets" (Kiev State Cinema), "Molodets" (Leningrad State Cinema).

The adventures of a young postman who is pursued by two gangs of criminals. Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 State Cinema), "Udarnik" (Leningrad State Cinema).

### EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (10/11 Krymskaya Embankment). An exhibition of over 400 paintings, drawings and sketches of sculpture dating from 1900-1960 drawn from the Museum of the Revolution and the Museum of the Revolution. In the evening, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., Park Kultury. Trolleybus 10/11. Exhibition Hall. All-Union Nature Protection Society (6 Vostoknaya St.), "World of Animals".

# BUSINESS

## SOVIET BOOKS IN LONDON

The Soviet Union is a regular exhibitor at the annual International Book Fair in London. The interests of Soviet authors at the Fair are represented by the Copyright Agency of the USSR (VAAPI). The agency concedes the right to issue works by Soviet authors in other countries and purchases the right to publish foreign authors in this country.

VAAPI's partners in Britain are the British Publishers' Association with which a protocol on cooperation was signed at the Moscow Book Fair in 1981, as well as the British Library, Collins, Granada Publishing, Pergamon Press, and others. During the years between 1974 and 1980, VAAPI and its British partners concluded copyright contracts covering more than 2,000 titles in the fields of science, literature and the arts by authors from the two countries. Today, most of these titles have already been issued.

British books such as "The English Legal System" by R. G. Walker and "International Private Law" by P. North and C. Cheshire proved to be popular with Soviet readers. Under earlier contracts signed by VAAPI, this country published works by C. P. Snow, Arthur Clarke, Pamela Hansworth Johnson, James Aldridge, and other writers in several of the Soviet national languages.

At this year's Fair, VAAPI is offering nearly one hundred titles in all. These include journalistic writings such as "The Portrait and the Time" by Y. Yakovlev, devoted to the life and work of V. I. Lenin, "The Dialectics of the Socialist Economy" by L. Abalkin, "Nationalities' Question and the Struggle of Ideas" by E. Bagrov, and others. Soviet fiction will also be represented.

Yuri PETROSOV

## COOPERATION, NOT DICTATE

An international seminar on the development of trade between East and West was held in the Austrian town of Bad Ischl. Taking part were representatives of foreign trade organizations and firms, as well as experts from Austria, Belgium, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, France, West Germany, and a number of other European countries.

K. Wild, general director of the Austrian Linde-Kornelberg shipbuilders, noted the growing cooperation of his firm with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Our contacts are mutually advantageous and based upon complete trust, he stressed. The fruits of such cooperation are quite tangible: at a time when shipbuilding in most other capitalist countries is going through an acute crisis, we do not know what unemployment means, thanks to the Soviet orders.

Many seminar participants condemned various "doctrines" and "directives" which the US administration is using, trying to exercise rough economic pressure against the socialist countries.

## Built for the USSR

The Komarno shipyard, in Czechoslovakia, has launched a new bulk carrier, the first ship of the river-sea class to have been built this year for the Soviet Union. The 2,700 tonnes vessel is the latest addition to a flotilla of similar ships, which

have more than proved their worth and belong to the Black Sea and Azov shipping companies.

Before the year is out the shipyard will launch another three bulk carriers and three multi-scoop dredgers.



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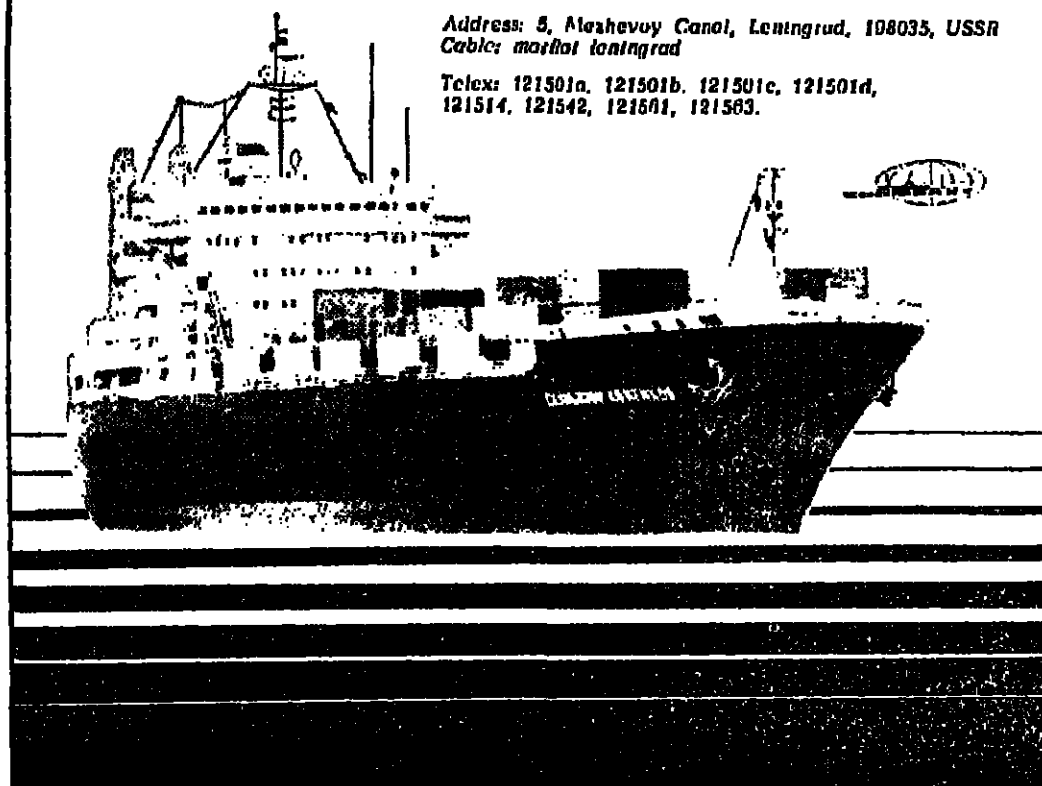
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## Contacts and contracts

© A large batch of 1-410 passenger planes are to be built this year under Soviet contract in Czechoslovakia.

© In Delhi the 7th session of the Soviet-Indian group on cooperation in planning has considered matters connected with the development of railway transport, irrigation, and other branches of the economy.

© Consultations between delegations from the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the USSR and the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China have ended in Peking. Devoted to cooperation between the airline companies of the two countries, they resulted in a protocol providing for joint measures to improve the efficiency of the Moscow-Peking air route.

## ISORA ON THE SOVIET MARKET

ISORA, a Finnish firm, arranged an exhibition-symposium for Soviet experts recently at the Moscow office of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. The subject of the symposium was cost efficient and energy saving production and storage buildings for agriculture.

We know that Soviet economic plans assign an important place to the saving of energy and development of agriculture, said Paavo Ilvonen, ISORA's managing director. We have recently put new building materials onto the world market including the Soviet Union making it possible to erect buildings for different purposes. Our construction slabs which possess high thermal insulating properties are suitable for housing construction both in the Extreme

North and in southern areas. They are also widely used in agriculture and in the construction of railways and buildings in permafrost conditions.

Our firm has already sold the Soviet Union a consignment of refrigerating storages for warehouses for foodstuffs as well as those for industrial uses, separate wall panels, etc., and temporary housing for workers in Siberia.

Last year, the cost of our exports to the USSR amounted to 20 million Finnish marks, and this is only the beginning. In the future we want not only to sell, but also to buy materials and products manufactured in the USSR, and negotiations to this effect have already been held.

Viktor YEVKIN

## A RAINBOW TOUR

Another series of new tours, called "Rainbow" tours, has been prepared by Intourist this year for tourists coming to the Soviet Union. The tours are meant for those visitors who want to go to some Ukrainian towns and see Ukrainian folk crafts. Foreign tourists will visit Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR, and other cities, and see their historical and architectural monuments, museums, and handicraft factories.

The guests will see the unique handicraft collection of 84,000 items in the State Museum of Ukrainian Decorative Folk Arts in Kiev and excursion of tapestries, rich woodcarving collec-

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tion in the Oleksky castle 70 kilometres from Lvov, the products of the china factories in Vinnytsia, the Ukrainian SSR folk architecture and folkways open-air museum, one of the world's largest, and others.

It is no less interesting to witness the working of the things. Tourists can visit some workshops, see how ceramics are made at the Lvov State Institute of the Applied and Decorative Arts, see the shops for hand and machine embroidery, and an exposition of ready products of the Ukrainian production amalgamation in Kharkov.

Boris ROGOZIN